

## AMERICANS IN BATTLE

## Small Force of Marines in Tien-Tsin and Another Detachment Outside the City

Major Waller, Formerly of the Battleship Indiana, and a Gallant Band of Blue Jackets, Repulsed by the Chinese.

## SITUATION MORE CRITICAL THAN EVER

## Probably Few Foreigners in Tien-Tsin Have Escaped the Fury of Their Enemies.

Dispatches from Admiral Kempff, Commander Wise and Others, Telling of Grave Conditions—A Proclamation Issued.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Dispatches received to-day from Admiral Kempff announced that fighting was in progress near Tien-Tsin. Beyond the information that the American marines under Major Waller and 400 Russians had been engaged with the Chinese army and that a second attack with a force of 2,000 was about to be made, no specific details were received. The officials waited anxiously throughout the day to learn the result of this second movement, but up to a late hour no further word regarding it had come from the admiral or any other source. The news was sufficient to accentuate the need of reinforcements, and the energies of the War and Navy Departments were exerted in preparing to forward men, ships and supplies as fast as possible.

The dispatch of troops from Manila is mainly impeded by the severe storms now raging in the Indian sea. Hurry orders were given to make ready for sea the three naval colliers, Hannibal, Alexander and Saturn, now at Norfolk for the purpose of taking supplies of coal to the Asiatic station. This led to the belief in some quarters that the colliers might be accompanied by some of the powerful ships now in Atlantic waters, possibly a portion of the North Atlantic squadron. But naval officials stated that while Admiral Remey's force at Manila had been much depleted, there was no present purpose to send more ships. In case they are needed, however, the Atlanta is ready at New York, and the Hancock at Boston, both of them being light draft vessels, well suited for Chinese waters, while the New York, Texas, Massachusetts, Indiana, Kearsarge and Kentucky gave a reserve of strong vessels which can be drawn upon if the developments seem to warrant such a course.

NAVAL FORCES IN CHINESE WATERS.

The American naval force in China at present consists of the Newark, 400 men; Monocacy, 275; Nashville, 275, all at Taku; the Yorktown, 300, at Che-Foo. The Oregon, which is under orders to go from Hong-Kong, will probably start next Monday, but cannot reach the scene of action short of six or seven days. The Iris, a supply ship, also is on the way. This will give Admiral Kempff a fleet of six ships, including the Oregon, when they are assembled a week hence.

Outside of the immediate necessity of meeting the military and naval requirements, the government is chiefly concerned in finding out to what extent the Chinese government is countenancing or assisting the warfare at Tien-Tsin. One of the highest officials of the army said to-night that there was some evidence that General Tun Hu Sen, the principal general of the Mohammedan Chinese, was in command, and that, possibly, without orders from the Chinese government, he had succeeded in leading off some of the regular Chinese troops. This would in part explain Admiral Kempff's message that the Chinese army is engaged in the fighting. But the assurances of the Chinese minister and the communications from Li Hung Chang and several of the influential viceroys all lead to the belief that the Chinese government does not direct the movements now going on. This uncertainty must be cleared up within the next few hours, and it will then be determined whether the authorities here are to deal with China or an uprising of Chinese rebels.

SENSATIONAL RUMORS.

The critical condition of affairs brought out the usual large crop of sensational rumors. There were persistent reports that an extra session of Congress might be called, but members of the Cabinet, who would be apt to know if such a movement was contemplated, dismissed the report as entirely unfounded. The alarming report from Shanghai that the Empress dowager had ordered the extermination of all foreigners in China was received with great

allowance at the State Department. At the same time this was the eleventh day of complete silence on the part of Minister Conger, and every hour of silence adds to the apprehension among the officials.

General MacArthur's report of the ambushing of American troops in Luzon, resulting in a large casualty list, added somewhat to the perplexity of the War Department in providing soldiers for China, as this was another evidence that General MacArthur needed a considerable force to garrison and protect the many outlying points.

The news of the safety of Baron Von Ketteler, German minister to China, and his family was to-night corroborated by a message received here from Henry B. Ledyard, of Detroit, whose daughter is the wife of Baron Von Ketteler. The message states that a cablegram had been received via Berlin stating that his daughter and her husband were both safe. This information, as well as other news similar in character, has had a reassuring effect upon the President and his advisers, and they are now inclined to regard the situation at Peking as less serious than at first reported.

## ADMIRAL KEMPP'S ADVICES.

## Americans Engaged in the Fight with Chinese Near Tien-Tsin.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The Navy Department this morning received an important dispatch from Admiral Kempff, stating that an engagement is now in progress between the United States marines and other forces against the Chinese army outside of Tien-Tsin. The following bulletin has been issued by the department:

"Acting Secretary Hackett has this morning received a dispatch from Admiral Kempff, dated Che-Foo, June 23, to the effect that our marines, under Major Waller, together with 400 Russians, have had an engagement with the Chinese army near Tien-Tsin. They could not break through the line. A force numbering 2,000, the admiral reports, is now ready to make another attempt."

The following cablegram from Admiral Kempff was received late this afternoon, at the Navy Department: "Proclamation issued on the 20th: The admirals and senior naval officers of the allied powers in China desire, in the name of their governments, to let it be known to all the viceroys and the authorities of coast and river provinces and cities in China that they intend to use armed force only against the Boxers and those people who oppose them in the march to Peking for the rescue of their fellow-countrymen."

OPERATING IN HARMONY.

Admiral Kempff's message is of importance as showing the present attitude of the powers represented in Chinese waters. It indicates that for the present, at least, they are operating in harmony for the release of the foreigners who are confined in the Chinese capital, and that they are taking active steps by means of proclamation to have this fact become known to the peaceably-inclined Chinese. Officials here interpret the proclamation as a conciliatory measure and believe it calculated to restore the confidence of the Chinese people in the pacific intentions of the powers.

In answer to a request from the Navy Department as to how many Americans were in Peking, Rear Admiral Kempff replied, under date of June 23, via Che-Foo, that 30 Austrians, 75 French, 50 Germans, 75 British, 40 Italians, 23 Japanese, 75 Russians and 28 American troops are in Peking. He further says: "No news of whereabouts of the Peking relief expedition since report by cablegram on June 12. Japanese expect several thousand troops now due. No news from Tien-Tsin or Peking since last report." This dispatch arrived at the Navy Department prior to the dispatch from the admiral announcing fighting in progress be-

tween the Chinese imperial troops and the international column.

The admiral's dispatch stating that an engagement had occurred near Tien-Tsin and that another was about to occur sent a thrill of expectancy throughout official circles here. Other dispatches have been received giving additional details, but these have not been made public, as they did not shed light upon the engagement itself, but more on the movements of forces. The official information gave no clue, however, as to the extent of any casualties which may have been suffered by the American forces engaged, and this was taken to indicate that the loss was little or nothing in the face of such an ill-equipped foe.

WALLER A BRAVE OFFICER.

Major Waller, in command of the American marines, who participated in the fight, is known here as a brave and efficient officer, whose coolness and daring were displayed during the battle of Santiago, when he commanded the marines on board the battleship Indiana. The marines referred to in the cable are the 130 men taken by the Solace from Manila at the first call for reinforcements.

Admiral Kempff's specific statement that the engagement was "with the Chinese army" at first caused some solicitude among officials, for this was the first positive official statement that the imperial forces of China, and not the Boxers, were fighting the foreign troops. Later, however, the view obtained that the admiral had used the words "Chinese army" as a handy means of expressing the Chinese opposition encountered, without intending to officially declare that the imperial troops were fighting. The view of the administration is that the dispatches are not yet of a sufficiently definite character to show that any war with China is in existence.

The anxiety over the situation at Peking was somewhat relieved when the State Department received a letter from the Chinese minister, Mr. Wu, stating that he was advised by cable from the viceroy of Nanking that the legations at Peking are safe. What means of information the viceroy of Nan-King has is not known, but the authorities here were none the less grateful for this reassuring word. The alarming press dispatches from Shanghai were accepted with much reserve by the officials. But in quarters likely to be thoroughly advised the Shanghai statement that Prince Tuan was in charge of a portion of the Chinese troops was credited as accurate. If this is established beyond doubt the situation may become even more acute than at present, as Prince Tuan is the father of the heir apparent and one of the officials closest identified with the Empress dowager.

The Shanghai statement of a practical "Anglo-American alliance" elicited an expression of indignation from the officials here, who have grown weary of explaining that there is absolutely no such alliance, but simply parallel action by this and other governments towards the common end of preserving their respective people and property.

## COMMANDER WISE'S WORK.

## Locomotives Seized and Reinforcements Sent to Tien-Tsin.

SHANGHAI, June 23.—The American consul here, John Goodnow, has received from the consul at Che-Foo, under date of June 22, a bulletin from Commander Wise, of the United States warship Monocacy, as follows:

"June 20.—On the arrival of the marines this morning I started fires in the locomotives. Just now (11 p. m.) trains with four hundred Russians and one field piece, and 130 marines are leaving."

"A French officer has just arrived, having left Tien-Tsin yesterday at 7.30, when troops were attacking the foreigners and the American consulate had been destroyed. He does not know what has become of our men. The Chinese have modern field guns and are battering the foreigners in their strongholds. He says the line can be traveled from here to Ching-Chang-Chen, half way to Tien-Tsin. A few Russians are there. He says I may be attacked here to-night, but I have sent all the marines, as I can look out for myself. This place will be deserted again to-night."

"It is very important to preserve the rolling stock of the railway. When a train has got as far ahead as it can be troops will press ahead and the train will be sent back for reinforcements."

"I seized here at daylight a dispatch boat. I could start more locomotives if I had competent firemen."

Lieutenant Kempff, United States navy, through the British consul at Tien-Tsin, sends the following by special courier: "Reinforcements are urgently needed. The casualties are heavy, the ammunition is insufficient and machine guns are required. The Russians at the railroad station are hard pressed. The Chinese troops keep up an incessant fire from large guns on the European concessions, nearly all of which have been burned."

## REMEY NEEDS OFFICERS.

## The Admiral Has Not Enough for His Ships in the Far East.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Admiral Remey, at Cavite, has cabled the Navy Department an urgent request for more officers. He wants three commanders, four lieutenant commanders, ten lieutenants, twenty cadets and a fleet paymaster. The authorities here are using their utmost endeavor to bring officers from every available point so as to meet the requirements of the admiral, and for this reason the quota at the torpedo school at Newport and at many other points is being reduced to the smallest possible limit. There are now fifty-two vessels in commission in

## HANNA AT HOME

## REPUBLICAN CHAIRMAN DISCUSSES THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

He Is Sanguine William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt Will Be Elected in November.

## THEY WILL CARRY KENTUCKY

## "GOEBEL LAW OR NO GOEBEL LAW," THE SENATOR SAYS.

And Will Make a Strong Effort to Drive Bryan of the Vote of Nebraska, His Own State.

## NO TOUR BY THE PRESIDENT

## MCKINLEY WILL MAKE ONLY A FEW SPEECHES AT CANTON.

Red Fire to Be Lighted About Sept. 1, and the Drums to Begin Beating a Fortnight Later.

CLEVELAND, O., June 23.—Senator Hanna arrived home at noon to-day from Philadelphia. He was driven directly from the station by his office in the Perry-Payne building, where he spent half an hour looking over his mail and attending to business affairs. In an interview Mr. Hanna said he was well pleased with the ticket nominated at Philadelphia and predicted the election of McKinley and Roosevelt by an overwhelming majority. He denied emphatically that he had been compelled to make terms with Messrs. Platt and Quay, and added that if there had been a fight at all it resulted in his favor. He felt sanguine, he said, that New York would be carried by the Republicans in the coming presidential election. Mr. Hanna said that President McKinley would make no speeches during the campaign, except a few brief talks to visiting delegations at his home at Canton, where the chief executive will spend his vacation. Governor Roosevelt, the senator said, would probably take the stump during the campaign and deliver a number of speeches. Mr. Hanna stated that he expects to remain in Cleveland for about a month. He said he had not decided as yet whether the meeting of the national executive committee would be held in Cleveland or New York.

While at Pittsburgh to-day en route from Philadelphia to Cleveland Senator Hanna talked at length. He is quoted as saying: "I have been assailed on every hand by the question as to what States we will win over from the Democrats, and would like to tell the newspapers and would like to have them tell everybody in the country who is interested in the campaign, that the grand old party this year will go after its opponents wherever they are found. No strong ticket was ever placed in the field. I would not like to predict the majority that will be given to McKinley and Roosevelt, and I have not heard of General Grosvenor having made any forecasts as to that result of this campaign. However, we will carry Kentucky, Goebel law or no Goebel law. California will vindicate itself. Up in the Northwest the Republicans will have no difficulty in holding sway. There is no doubt as to the turn things will take in the East."

Asked as to his opinion of the result of the fight in Nebraska, the senator replied: "We will try hard to keep Bryan's State in the righteous column, too." It will not be an extraordinarily early campaign. Senator Hanna stated that very little would be done for several weeks, and he seemed to imply that the Republicans would wait on the opening maneuvers of the Democrats before any active steps would be taken. About Aug. 1, he said, the issues of the campaign will be clearly defined and the national managers will then be ready to co-operate with the committees in the various States. Sept. 1 will see the red fire burning and the drums beating. As to the request made to Governor Roosevelt to remove Mayor Van Wyck for his ownership of ice stock, Mr. Croker said: "The Governor has the power to do so if the mayor is guilty, but all men must be considered innocent until they are convicted of wrongdoing."

"Would you consider him guilty?" he was asked.

"In case the mayor used his office to get possession of the shares of the stock, or to increase the price of ice; that would be, if proven, cause for his removal," was the reply.

Upon matters pertaining to the national campaign Mr. Croker said that with Roosevelt as McKinley's running mate we should have a "Junk bill" all over again. He said that he was going to Kansas City and that he had to thank the New York newspapers for making him a delegate. It looked, he said, as if Bryan would be the Democratic nominee for the presidency.

Mr. Croker was asked whether he thought Controller Coler would make a good vice presidential candidate or a stronger candidate for Governor, but he said he could not answer that.

Mr. Croker said that in their trust plunk the Republicans were simply straddling the matter. "They cannot take that plank away from the Democrats," he said.

## BRYAN'S TONGUE WAGS.

## W. J. Says the Republicans Are Trying to Deceive the People.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 23.—William Jennings Bryan, while en route to Chicago from his outing trip in Wisconsin, stated to-day that all stories to the effect that there have been any differences between himself and Chairman Jones, of the Democratic national committee, were absolutely without foundation. Asked his opinion of the Philadelphia platform, Colonel Bryan said: "The Philadelphia platform is the best evidence thus far given of the deception attempted by the Republican party. Taken in connection with the speeches made at the convention, it shows that the Republican party's plan of 1896 was a deliberate fraud as far as the promises of international bimetallism were concerned; that the party's attitude on the trust question is insincere, and that the party is not willing to state its attitude on the Philippine question and invite the judgment of

Roosevelt invited to Colorado.

CHICAGO, June 23.—The Colorado delegation to the Republican national convention, which arrived from Philadelphia this morning, sent the following telegram to Governor Roosevelt:

"The Colorado delegation and Colorado Republicans, returning from the national convention at Philadelphia, cordially invite

you to visit Colorado on your Western Oklahoma trip in July on date to suit your convenience. We promise you the largest and most enthusiastic reception on behalf of the people of our State ever held in the Rocky mountain region. In the interest of Republican success in the great West, we urge upon you the importance of your acceptance. Kindly answer secretary at Denver."

The message was signed by George W. Cook, secretary, and John Grass, chairman.

## Much Enthusiasm in Tipton.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TIPTON, Ind., June 23.—The Republicans of Tipton and vicinity held a ratification meeting last night, and the enthusiasm for McKinley and Roosevelt ran high. After ratification speeches were made by Leroy B. Nash, M. W. Pershing and others a Lincoln League club was organized with nearly a hundred members. Ed Daniels, the county organizer, called the meeting to order and at once perfected an organization. Leroy B. Nash was elected president, J. C. McNary first vice president, H. F. C. Biermann second vice president, Augustus Hoyer secretary, Joe Booth treasurer and Billy McBride sergeant-at-arms. W. W. Mount, D. R. Compton and Ed Daniels were elected as members of the executive committee. There will be regular meetings every two weeks at the clubrooms, at which speakers will be present. Organizer Daniels expects to start at once and organize clubs all over the county. The Republican party in Tipton county will perfect an early organization.

## The President's Visitors.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Home-going Republican delegates filled the White House to-day. They came in singly and in pairs and in whole state delegations, Illinois, Kentucky, Mississippi, Iowa, Georgia, Tennessee, Missouri, Florida and South Carolina were represented in the day's callers. The President shook hands with them all and extended his thanks for their congratulations. Representative Doolittle called during the day and spent some time with the President. It is understood he will take a prominent part in the coming campaign. General Miles also saw the President, but nothing of importance came from the conference.

## Kokomo Troop of Rough Riders.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

KOKOMO, Ind., June 23.—A Republican troop of Rough Riders is being organized in this city to make things lively in the coming campaign. It is proposed to form a troop of 100 mounted men costumed in the regulation "khaki" uniform and slouch hat of the Santiago campaign as worn by Roosevelt. The leader of the movement is Attorney R. M. Cooper, who fought at Santiago with Roosevelt. Mr. Cooper is a brother-in-law of John W. Kern, Democratic nominee for Governor of Indiana.

## Governor Roosevelt Busy.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Governor Roosevelt is keeping himself secluded in his home at Cornecne, near Oyster Bay, L. I. He refused to see callers to-day. He is overwhelmed with telegrams congratulating him on his nomination to the vice presidency. All persons who wish to see him during the next few days will have to make appointments in advance.

## Enthusiasm at Bedford.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

BEDFORD, Ind., June 23.—The Republicans of this city to-night ratified the nomination of McKinley and Roosevelt at the Courthouse Park. The opening speech was by Mayor D. Y. Johnson, of this city, who was followed by others. An artillery salute was fired and the large crowd evinced great enthusiasm.

## Peru Will Ratify Tuesday.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

PERU, Ind., June 23.—The Republicans are arranging for a grand ratification meeting Tuesday evening. A movement has been begun for a Rough Rider troop. The Republicans of Kokomo ratified Saturday evening and Hon. James F. Stutesman, of this city, was among the speakers.

## RETURN OF "BOSS" CROKER.

## Tammany's Chief Admits Owning Stock in the Democratic Ice Trust.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Richard Croker arrived from England to-day on board the Cunard line steamer Lucania. He says he is ready to take a very active part in the coming national campaign. Mr. Croker acknowledged having owned American Ice stock, but said it was bought before the company became a trust. He would not say if he was not a stockholder. As to the request made to Governor Roosevelt to remove Mayor Van Wyck for his ownership of ice stock, Mr. Croker said: "The Governor has the power to do so if the mayor is guilty, but all men must be considered innocent until they are convicted of wrongdoing."

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## PRINCE TUAN IN CHARGE

## Chinese Troops Commanded by the Father of the Heir Apparent to the Throne.

Most Bitter Foe of Foreigners in the Orient Knocking at the Gates of Tien-Tsin with Forty-five Krupps and a Well-Drilled Army.

## WAY BLOCKED BY A HEATHEN HORDE

## Relief Forces from Taku Had Not Reached Tien-Tsin at Last Accounts.

Cooped-Up Foreigners Making Brave Defense—Torch Applied to Buildings—Legations at Peking Safe—No News from Seymour.

LONDON, June 24, 3.30 a. m.—The only dispatches from China received last night are those which give further details of the repulse of Thursday's attempt to relieve Tien-Tsin. According to a dispatch from Che-Foo, hordes of Chinese with well-posted artillery block the way of the American and Russian forces. The guns of the allies could make an impression and it was found impossible to shift the enemy's position. Nothing could be done except to fall back and this was accomplished in good order. It was ascertained that the foreigners in Tien-Tsin were making a gallant defense. The French concession buildings had been vigorously attacked with fire and in all probability have been reduced to ashes. After the force retired an armored train attempted to reconnoitre but was derailed. More troops are arriving at Taku and another attempt at relief with a force of much greater strength was to have been made last (Saturday) night.

The Chinese legation at Berlin received another telegram last (Saturday) night stating that all the legations in Peking were safe and that the foreign ministers at that place were all well.

Prince Tuan, who is said to be in command of the Chinese army that is bombarding Tien-Tsin, is the father of the heir apparent to the Chinese throne, and is one of the worst enemies of foreigners in the empire.

## PRINCE TUAN IN COMMAND.

## Evidence That the Empress Dowager Has Declared War on Foreigners.

LONDON, June 23.—The following dispatch from Shanghai shows that the situation in China is extremely grave: "Prince Tuan has taken charge as general-in-chief after dismissing young Lu, a nephew of the Emperor, the former commander-in-chief. Prince Tuan gave notice that he would march to Tien-Tsin and sweep out the handful of foreigners there. At daylight on the morning of June 21 he attacked the settlements at Tien-Tsin with artillery and the best foreign drilled troops. The Chinese army had about forty-five Krupps. They managed to burn the United States consulate. The warehouses and the Standard Oil Company's premises are believed to have escaped. Though the situation is grave the Chinese have not occupied Tien-Tsin."

"The latest news from Peking emanating from authentic sources is to the effect that there is no change in the situation. This is understood to mean that the legations still hold out. The Chinese have surrounded them, but do not dare to make another attack. Apparently they hope to starve out those who have taken refuge there."

The announcement that Prince Tuan has assumed active command of the Chinese troops and is bombarding Tien-Tsin seems conclusive evidence that the dowager Empress has declared war on the combined European powers and that the whole military strength of China is to be employed in behalf of the Boxers. It is considered significant that the Chinese merchants of Shanghai are realizing on their effects in specie and retiring into the interior. Evidently they anticipate a spread of the trouble. Consequently, it is urged, the forts at Woo-Sung should be seized by the international forces in view of possible eventualities. Possibly as a preliminary to some action of this kind the consuls at Shanghai to-day addressed a note to the Chinese admiral asking him to remove his fleet from Shanghai. In compliance with this request two Chinese warships sailed to-day and the rest will go to-morrow.

In the meanwhile the gravity of the situation at Tien-Tsin can hardly be overestimated. The critical state of affairs seems plain from the haste with which the small force of 2,000 men was dispatched from Taku to the relief of the Tien-Tsin garrison force. It is doubtless conveying am-

munition, the absence of which adds so sensibly to the straits of the garrison. A late message from Tien-Tsin warns the relieving force to beware of Chinese ambuscades outside the town.

## BOMBARDMENT OF TIEN-TSIN.

Special dispatches from Shanghai, dated 7.20 p. m. yesterday, give additional details of the bombardment of Tien-Tsin. It is reported that Tien-Tsin has been incessantly bombarded for the last three days. The entire British and French settlements have been destroyed. Heavy casualties are reported. The Chinese number at least 15,000 inside the city, while their emissaries crowd the foreign quarters, setting fire to the buildings. The Chinese guns are being fired steadily from the walls of the native city. The consulates all being destroyed, the foreigners all flock to the town hall. The assistance of reinforcements is implored. The Russians are now entrenched in the depot. They are resisting the advance which the enemy is making in overwhelming numbers. No word has been received from Admiral Seymour, and it is feared that the relief column fared badly. There is an exodus of foreigners from the Yang-Tse Kiang ports to Shanghai and Japan. Many consider Shanghai unsafe owing to the absence of foreign troops.

Foreigners and commercial men at all of the treaty points are of the opinion that the Chinese government has been wrecked beyond repair and that the only solution for the existing anarchy is the establishing of a new government controlled by the civilized nations. Attempts to restore the Empress on the basis of her foreordained promise of good behavior would make the position of foreigners worse than ever. A popular plan is the restoration of the Emperor if found alive. With liberal advisers he could be held subject to strict supervision by a set council representing the foreign powers. The punishment of the highest officials implicated in the anti-foreign movement is considered essential.

Interest is focused on Russia and America. It is the universal belief that Russia instigated rioting, expecting to march an army to Peking and proclaim herself protector of China under the guise of restoring order, but that her plans failed on account of the prompt action of the other powers. America, who is considered to hold the key to the situation because of being beyond suspicion of land-grabbing motives, is in the best position to take the lead in making proposals for a permanent arrangement. There is a practical Anglo-American alliance in China. The commercial organizations of both nations are urging their respective governments to hurry more troops. The presence of enough soldiers to enforce the demands upon China, besides holding in check the ambitions of rival powers, is deemed vital. There is an insufficient number of English troops available to protect interests in the treaty ports. The English and Americans confidently expect that several regiments will be sent from the Philippines without delay.

## NO CONFIDENCE IN VICEROY LI.

At Shanghai no confidence is expressed in Li Hung Chang, who is expected to follow whatever policy is likely to result in personal aggrandizement. Many missionaries from the Yang-Tse Kiang valley are going to Shanghai for safety.

Three Chinese gunboats recently built by the Armstrongs have arrived at Shanghai from Taku, fleeing from the foreign fleets, leaving a captain behind in their haste. Two Chinese cruisers at Kiang-Ying fort, fifty miles up the river, are kept under steam. The forts are provided with modern artillery and are instructed to watch for the approach of foreigners. Six American Presbyterian missionaries from Kiang-Ying have arrived at Shanghai. A wealthy Chinese man who fled from Peking